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13 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

14 DISTRICT OF NEVADA

15 WSOU INVESTMENTS, LLC,

16 Plaintiff,

17 v.

18 SALESFORCE, INC.,

19 Defendant.
 20
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Case No.

3:23-ms-00003

SALESFORCE, INC.'S MOTION TO
 COMPEL COMPLIANCE WITH
 SUBPOENA *DUCES TECUM* AND *AD*
TESTIFICANDUM

22 Salesforce, Inc. ("Salesforce") respectfully moves for an order compelling compliance with
 23 the subpoena *duces tecum* and *ad testificandum* directed to Orange Holdings ("Subpoena").
 24 Salesforce requests relief in the form of a court order that Orange Holdings ("Orange") (1)
 25 immediately produce a copy of all corporate bylaws, resolutions, and other governance documents
 26 from the date of its incorporation to the present; (2) search for and produce all other responsive
 27 documents; (3) provide a witness prepared to testify with respect to the topics set forth in the
 28 Subpoena; and (4) such other relief that the Court may deem just and proper.

1 Salesforce brings this Motion in accordance with Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 26, 37,
 2 and 45. This Motion is based upon the accompanying Memorandum of Points and Authorities, the
 3 Declaration of Olga Slobodyanyuk, the Declaration of Jared Kneitel, the attached exhibits, and any
 4 further evidence and arguments the Court chooses to consider. As required by LR 26-6(c), counsel
 5 for Salesforce and Orange met and conferred in good faith to resolve the dispute without court
 6 intervention. *See* App. Ex. 25 ¶¶ 7-15.¹

7 MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

8 I. INTRODUCTION

9 WSOU Investments, LLC (“WSOU Investments”) is a patent holding company that has ten
 10 pending patent-infringement lawsuits against Salesforce in the Western District of Texas. In that
 11 litigation, Salesforce served a subpoena on Orange Holdings (“Orange”), a Nevada corporation that
 12 owns, through several intermediary entities, the largest share of WSOU Investments.

13 The discovery sought from Orange generally relates to a case-dispositive license defense
 14 that arises from a settlement and license agreement that Salesforce signed with Uniloc, a different
 15 patent holding company founded by the same individual that founded WSOU Investments, Craig
 16 Etchegoyen. [REDACTED]

17 [REDACTED]
 18 [REDACTED]
 19 [REDACTED]
 20 [REDACTED]
 21 [REDACTED]
 22 [REDACTED]
 23 [REDACTED]
 24 [REDACTED]
 25 [REDACTED]

26
 27 ¹ Because the exhibits to this Motion to Compel exceed 100 pages, pursuant to LR IA 10-3(i),
 28 Salesforce submits a separate Appendix containing all exhibits supporting this Motion to Compel,
 except for those submitted under seal.

1 [REDACTED]
 2 [REDACTED]
 3 [REDACTED]
 4 [REDACTED] Moreover, based on certain information obtained through discovery from
 5 WSOU Investments, [REDACTED]. If so, then Salesforce
 6 is licensed to each of the ten patents WSOU Investments has asserted against Salesforce. Thus,
 7 understanding the ownership structure and actions of Orange, [REDACTED]
 8 [REDACTED] is squarely relevant to this
 9 key issue.

10 Salesforce's subpoena seeks documents and testimony concerning the formation, structure,
 11 governance, and ownership of Orange, the relationship between Orange and Mr. Etchegoyen, and
 12 the relationship between Orange and WSOU Investments. Salesforce sought the same information
 13 directly from WSOU Investments, but WSOU Investments represented to the Court in that action
 14 that it did not have possession or custody of the requested information. Salesforce also sought to
 15 compel Orange to produce this information in response to its subpoena before Judge Gilliland in the
 16 Western District of Texas. In a discovery hearing on December 21, 2022, [REDACTED]
 17 [REDACTED] since the subpoena required compliance in this
 18 district. WSOU Investments also stated on the record during that hearing [REDACTED]
 19 [REDACTED] But Orange has asserted a host of boilerplate,
 20 general objections that fail to provide any specifics as to purported lack of relevance, burden,
 21 proportionality, etc. with respect to the actual document requests and deposition topics at issue, and
 22 based thereon, refused to produce any documents or testimony. Despite good faith attempts to meet-
 23 and-confer, Orange has refused to comply with any part of the subpoena. Accordingly, the Court
 24 should overrule Orange's objections and order it to comply with the subpoena in full.

25 **II. FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

26 **A. WSOU Investments' Patent Lawsuits Against Salesforce**

27 This Motion arises out of ten patent infringement lawsuits filed by WSOU Investments—a
 28 non-practicing patent monetization entity—against Salesforce in the United States District Court for

1 the Western District of Texas (the “WSOU Patent Litigation”). *WSOU Investments, LLC v.*
 2 *Salesforce, Inc.*, Case Nos. 6:20-cv-01163 to -01172 (W.D. Tex.). Since March 2020, WSOU
 3 Investments has filed around 200 patent infringement lawsuits against at least 17 defendants. *See*
 4 App. Ex. 1 at 2. [REDACTED]

5 [REDACTED]
 6 [REDACTED]
 7 [REDACTED]
 8 **B. Salesforce Asserted a License Defense Based On [REDACTED]**

9 [REDACTED]
 10 **1. The Prior Settlement and Patent License Agreement Between Uniloc and**
Salesforce Granted Salesforce a License [REDACTED]
 11 [REDACTED]

12 Before he was the chairman of WSOU Investments, Mr. Etchegoyen founded and operated
 13 Uniloc, “a global network of various companies . . . that was one of the most active filers of patent
 14 lawsuits,” including hundreds of patent cases in the United States. App. Ex. 4 ¶¶ 10-11. Salesforce
 15 and one of its subsidiaries were defendants in two of these patent cases. Uniloc and Salesforce
 16 settled these cases in a “Confidential Settlement and Patent License Agreement” (“License
 17 Agreement”) executed on December 29, 2016. App. Ex. 5 at 14. [REDACTED]

18 [REDACTED]
 19 [REDACTED]
 20 [REDACTED]
 21 [REDACTED]
 22 [REDACTED]
 23 [REDACTED]
 24 [REDACTED]

25 _____
 26 ² All emphases to quotations are added unless otherwise noted.
 27 ³ [REDACTED]
 28 [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

Salesforce has asserted a license defense in the WSOU Patent Litigation based on the License Agreement and [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

2. Mr. Etchegoyen Appears to Have Control of [REDACTED]

The evidence adduced to date in the WSOU Patent Litigation strongly indicates that (1)

[REDACTED]

Orange was incorporated on May 1, 2017, with Mr. Etchegoyen as the sole member of its board of directors. App. Ex. 7 at 2. Mr. Etchegoyen is also identified on Orange's corporate

[REDACTED]

1 documents submitted to the Nevada Secretary of State as Orange's president, secretary, treasurer,
 2 and director from its incorporation to the present. App. Exs. 8-11. [REDACTED]

3 [REDACTED]

4 [REDACTED]

5 [REDACTED]

6 [REDACTED]

7 [REDACTED]

8 [REDACTED]

9 [REDACTED]

10 [REDACTED]

11 [REDACTED]

12 [REDACTED]

13 [REDACTED]

14 [REDACTED]

15 [REDACTED]

16 [REDACTED]

17 [REDACTED]

18 [REDACTED]

19 [REDACTED]

20

21 [REDACTED]

22 [REDACTED] WSOU Holdings
 23 has not produced other executed versions and amendments of its operating agreements known to
 24 exist, including without limitation its original Limited Liability Company Operating Agreement
 25 dated May 7, 2019, two other amendments to the A&R LLC Operating Agreement dated August 10
 and December 31, 2020, and a later amended operating agreement dated May 28, 2021. See App.
 Ex. 15 at 2; Ex. 17 (BP Terrier and ABN Complaint) ¶¶ 40, 45, 90.

26 [REDACTED]

27 [REDACTED]

28 [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

Furthermore, the table below

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

C. The Subpoena Seeks Discovery of Documents and Testimony Concerning

[REDACTED]

On November 11, 2022, in accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(a)(4), Salesforce served notice of the Subpoena on WSOU Investments. The Subpoena seeks, in relevant part, the following:

- 1 ▪ Documents and communications concerning the formation, structure, governance, and
- 2 ownership of Orange. App. Ex. 20, Requests 1-3, 8, 11-12, 20-21, 23.
- 3 ▪ Documents and communications concerning the relationship between Mr. Etchegoyen and
- 4 Orange, including his roles, rights, authority, duties, and responsibilities with respect to
- 5 Orange. *Id.*, Requests 2-3, 8, 9, 11-12, 19-21, 23.
- 6 ▪ Documents and communications concerning the relationship between Orange and WSOU
- 7 Investments, including Orange’s rights with respect to WSOU Investments and any direction
- 8 or control exercised by Orange over WSOU Investments. *Id.*, Requests 4, 6-7, 9-10, 13-25.
- 9 ▪ Documents concerning the relationship between Orange and Omega Credit Opportunities
- 10 Master Fund. *Id.*, Request 5.
- 11 ▪ Testimony concerning the aforementioned documents and communications. *Id.*, Topics 1-
- 12 5, 7-19, 21.
- 13 ▪ Testimony concerning “[t]he formation of WSOU [Investments].” *Id.*, Topic 6.
- 14 ▪ Testimony concerning “[a]ny contemplated acquisition of patents or rights in patents from
- 15 Nokia. *Id.*, Topic 20.

16 Orange was served with the Subpoena on November 14, 2022. App. Ex. 21.

17 **D. Orange Objects to Producing Documents and Testifying At a Deposition**

18 On November 30, 2022, Orange served responses and objections to the Subpoena. App. Ex.

19 22. In its response, Orange refused to produce any documents or designate a witness to testify at a

20 deposition. *See id.* at 1-59. Instead, Orange asserted a host of objections, almost all of which are

21 boilerplate objections with no explanation of how they apply to each document request and

22 deposition topic. *See id.* Orange’s response recites the following boilerplate objections (grouped

23 by topic) to every document request and deposition topic:

- 24 ▪ relevance: “not relevant to any claim or defense in [the WSOU Patent Litigation]”; “seeks
- 25 information the [W.D. Texas] Court has already found irrelevant and/or not discoverable”;
- 26 “seeks information not relevant to any party’s claim or defense, nor proportional to the needs
- 27 of the case”;
- 28

- 1 ▪ vague, ambiguous: “vague and ambiguous”; “overly broad, burdensome, harassing,
- 2 oppressive, vague, and ambiguous as to the meaning of” one or more terms;
- 3 ▪ overly broad, unduly burdensome, harassing, oppressive: “seeks from [Orange] . . . materials
- 4 and testimony that [Salesforce] can obtain from other sources, including public sources or
- 5 parties to the litigation”; “this request is oppressive, burdensome and harassing as the
- 6 [documents/information] requested can be sought from a party or other source without the
- 7 need to seek them from [Orange]”; “overly broad, unduly burdensome, and [i]s not
- 8 reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence”; “overly broad,
- 9 burdensome, harassing, oppressive, vague, and ambiguous as to the meaning of” one or more
- 10 terms; “the instructions and definitions . . . seek to impose obligations beyond those
- 11 contemplated by law and/or the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure”;
- 12 ▪ confidentiality and privacy: the request or topic “calls for the disclosure of non-public,
- 13 private, personal, confidential, proprietary information, or trade secret information that has
- 14 been maintained in confidence and/or is legally required to be maintained in confidence,
- 15 including, but not limited to, [documents/information] that [are/is] shielded from
- 16 [production/disclosure] by statutory or decisional law of the United States and each of its
- 17 jurisdictions, statutory or decisional law of any foreign country, the right of privacy under
- 18 the United States Constitution, and all other applicable laws or privileges”;
- 19 ▪ privilege: “attorney-client privilege, work product doctrine, the common interest doctrine,
- 20 or any other applicable law, privilege, or protection”;
- 21 ▪ defective service: “improper service of process”;

22 *See id.*

23 Orange’s response also sets forth the following objections while citing legal authority:

- 24 ▪ “the [W.D. Texas] Court’s Order Governing Proceedings does not require e-discovery”;
- 25 ▪ “license negotiations . . . are not discoverable” under E.D. Tex. case law;
- 26 ▪ “[Salesforce] did not make any attempt to confer in good faith with [Orange] concerning the
- 27 ‘matters for examination’ as required under Rule 30(b)(6)”;

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1 *See id.* at 2-3.⁶

2 On December 5, 2022, counsel for Salesforce and Orange met and conferred via telephone
 3 conference regarding the Subpoena. App. Ex. 25 ¶¶ 7-9. Counsel for Orange had already received
 4 a copy of the License Agreement and counsel for Salesforce had explained to him the basis of
 5 Salesforce's license defense in a previous meet-and-confer when he represented other entities
 6 concerning similar subpoenas. *Id.* ¶¶ 3-4, 11; App. Ex. 26 (12/6/22 M. Pietz email). But counsel
 7 for Orange asserted that "its [*sic*] not [him] [Salesforce] need[s] to explain it to," and instead insisted
 8 that Salesforce must explain the basis of its license defense to Orange. App. Ex. 25 ¶ 11; Ex. 26
 9 (12/6/22 M. Pietz email). Following the WSOU Patent Litigation court's December 21, 2022 ruling
 10 granting Salesforce's request to compel documents related to the ownership or control of WSOU
 11 Holdings, WSOU Capital Partners, and Orange, Salesforce requested another meet-and-confer "to
 12 see if the parties can reach an agreement on the production of documents and a deposition to narrow
 13 the scope of the parties' disputes." App. Ex. 25 ¶ 14; Ex. 26 (12/23/22 I. Wang email). Orange
 14 refused to meet and confer "[u]nless and until [Salesforce] ha[s] articulated [its] theories in some
 15 more detail and supported them with evidence" beyond the detailed explanations Salesforce has
 16 already provided in multiple telephonic meet and confers. App. Ex. 25 ¶ 15; Ex. 26 (12/27/22 M.
 17 Pietz email).

18 **III. LEGAL STANDARD**

19 Fed. R. Civ. P. 45 provides that—via a subpoena—a party may command a non-party to (i)
 20 produce documents in its possession, custody, or control and (ii) attend and testify at a deposition.
 21 Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(a)(1)(A)-(B). "The scope of discovery under a subpoena issued pursuant to Rule

22
 23 ⁶ Orange did not assert an objection based on a lack of compensation from Salesforce for the costs
 24 of complying with the Subpoena but has indicated that "[t]o the extent that [Orange] provides any
 25 information in response to this or any other subpoenas in this matter, [Orange] will expect
 26 compensation from [Salesforce]." App. Ex. 22 at 3. The case law cited by Orange are inapposite
 27 because they rely on an earlier version of Fed. R. Civ. P. 45 that is no longer in effect. To the extent
 28 that Orange seeks to object to the Subpoena based on the cost of compliance, it bears the burden of
 demonstrating that compliance with the Subpoena would impose an undue expense. *See Nationstar
 Mortg., LLC v. Flamingo Trails No. 7 Landscape Maint. Ass'n*, 316 F.R.D. 327, 334 (D. Nev. July
 28, 2016) ("Conclusory or speculative statements of harm, inconvenience, or expense are plainly
 insufficient."); Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(e)(1)(D).

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45 is the same as the scope of discovery allowed under Rule 26(b)(1).” *Evenstar Master Fund SPC v. Cao*, No. 2:20-cv-02333-KJD-BNW, 2022 WL 476095, at *2 (D. Nev. Feb. 15, 2022) (citing *Proficio Mortg. Ventures, LLC v. Fed. Sav. Bank*, 2016 WL 1465333, at *3 (D. Nev. Apr. 14, 2016)). “Rule 26(b)(1) allows a party to obtain information that is relevant to any claim or defense, proportional to the needs of the case, and non-privileged.” *Id.* “The person . . . opposing a motion to compel bears the burden of establishing why the discovery should not be had.” *Id.* (citing *Krause v. Nevada Mutual Ins. Co.*, 2014 WL 496936, at *3 (D. Nev. Feb. 6, 2014)).

IV. ARGUMENT

Orange should be compelled to comply with the Subpoena in full because it has failed to meet its burden of establishing that the documents and testimony sought by the Subpoena should not be had. As a preliminary matter, Orange’s “boilerplate objections are disfavored, ‘especially when [it] fails to submit any evidentiary declarations supporting such declarations.’” *EnvTech, Inc. v. Suchard*, Case No. 3:11-cv-523-HDM-WGC, 2013 WL 4899085, at *4 (D. Nev. Sept. 11, 2013) (quoting *A. Farber and Partners, Inc. v. Garber*, 234 F.R.D. 186, 188 (C.D. Cal. Feb. 15, 2006)). Indeed, “[a]rguments against discovery must be supported by ‘specific examples and articulated reasoning.’” *Howard v. Boyd*, Case No. 2:20-cv-00462-GMN-NJK, 2022 WL 257021, at *3 (D. Nev. Jan. 26, 2022) (quoting *U.S. E.E.O.C. v. Caesars Ent., Inc.*, 237 F.R.D. 428, 432 (D. Nev. Aug. 22, 2006)). In this instance, Orange’s response to the Subpoena recites boilerplate objections with no examples or reasoning as to how they apply to each request or deposition topic. *See* App. Ex. 22 at 1-59. The Court should overrule these boilerplate objections for this reason alone. *See Amazing Ins., Inc. v. DiManno*, Case No. 2:19-cv-01349-TLN-CKD, 2020 WL 5440050, at *5-6 (E.D. Cal. Sept. 10, 2020) (“Here, the nonparties asserted the same objections against each document request in the subpoenas. The objections are not tailored to the specific requests; they are copied and repeated verbatim. As such, they are boilerplate objections, which are tantamount to no objections at all.”); *see EnvTech*, 2013 WL 4899085, at *3-5, 8. Furthermore, as explained below, all the objections enumerated above—including the boilerplate objections—are meritless or inapplicable in light of established facts and court rulings in the WSOU Patent Litigation.

///

A. Orange's Relevance Objections Are Meritless

Orange asserts numerous relevance objections without any support, thus rendering them inoperative. *See id.* Furthermore, Orange's objections that the documents and testimony sought by the Subpoena are not relevant to any claim or defense in the WSOU Patent Litigation and that the trial court has ruled that they are not discoverable are directly contradicted by the court's December 21, 2022 ruling granting Salesforce's request to compel the production of documents related to the structure, ownership, or control of WSOU Holdings, WSOU Capital, and Orange. *See App. Ex. 6* at 33:20-34:8. As explained above, documents and communications concerning (i) the formation, structure, governance, and ownership of Orange (Requests 1-3, 8, 11-12, 20-21, 23), (ii) Mr. Etchegoyen's relationship with Orange (Requests 2-3, 8, 9, 11-12, 19-21, 23), and (iii) the relationship between Orange and WSOU Investments (Requests 4, 6-7, 9-10, 13-25) directly implicate [REDACTED], and is thus relevant to Salesforce's license defense. *See supra* § II.A-B. Furthermore, Orange's objection that the discovery sought is not proportional to the needs of the WSOU Patent Litigation is belied by the fact that in this litigation, WSOU Investments—helmed by Mr. Etchegoyen as its chairman—has filed ten patent lawsuits against Salesforce seeking millions of dollars in damages, and that Salesforce's license defense is case dispositive. Accordingly, Orange's relevance objections are meritless and should be overruled.

B. The Objections That The Document Requests and Deposition Topics Are Vague and Ambiguous Are Also Without Merit

Orange's response generally objects that each document request and deposition topic is "vague and ambiguous" and also specifically objects that the meaning of one or more terms within a request or topic is "vague[] and ambiguous." *See App. Ex. 22* at 1, 3-59. But asserting that requests or terms are vague or ambiguous without any explanation is not a valid objection. *See Amazing Ins.*, 2020 WL 5440050, at *5-6; *EnvTech*, 2013 WL 4899085, at *4, 8. Furthermore, most of the terms that Orange asserts are vague and ambiguous—e.g., "you," "Orange," "WSOU," and the names of other related third parties such as "Nokia," "AQUA," "Houlihan," and "BP Funding Trust"—are specifically defined within the Subpoena. *See App. Ex. 20* at 4-6 ("Attachment A").

1 In addition, Orange also asserts this objection without any explanation against commonly used terms
 2 such as “relationship” (*i.e.*, “the relationship between Orange and WSOU”) and “compensate” (*i.e.*,
 3 “to compensate Craig Etchegoyen”). *See* App. Ex. 22 at 7, 13. Accordingly, these objections should
 4 be overruled.

5 **C. The Objections That The Document Requests and Deposition Topics Are**
 6 **Overly Broad, Unduly Burdensome, Harassing, and Oppressive Are Without**
 7 **Merit and Improper**

8 Orange’s response includes numerous unsupported objections that the document requests
 9 and deposition topics are “overly broad, unduly burdensome, harassing, and oppressive.” *See* App.
 10 Ex. 22 at 2-59. “[I]t has long been clear that a party claiming that discovery imposes an undue
 11 burden must ‘allege specific facts which indicate the nature and extent of the burden, usually by
 12 affidavit or other reliable evidence.’” *Nationstar Mortg., LLC v. Flamingo Trails No. 7 Landscape*
 13 *Maint. Ass’n*, 316 F.R.D. 327, 334 (D. Nev. July 28, 2016) (quoting *Jackson v. Montgomery Ward*
 14 *& Co.*, 173 F.R.D. 524, 529 (D. Nev. June 18, 1997)). And as the Court has held, “[b]oilerplate
 15 objections such as ‘overly burdensome and harassing’ are improper.” *Racings Optics, Inc. v. Aevoe*
 16 *Corp.*, Case No. 2:15-cv-1774-RCJ-VCF, 2016 WL 3912848, at *1 (D. Nev. July 19, 2016) (quoting
 17 *A. Farber and Partners, Inc. v. Garber*, 234 F.R.D. 186, 188 (C.D. Cal. Feb. 15, 2006)); *see also*
 18 *Diamond State Ins. v. Rebel Oil Co., Inc.*, 157 F.R.D. 691, 696 (D. Nev. Sept. 22, 1994) (explaining
 19 that a “generalized and unsupported allegation of undue burden is not sufficient to prevent
 20 enforcement of the subpoenas”). To the extent that Orange asserts this objection on the basis that
 21 the discovery sought can be obtained from other sources, it does not—and cannot—explain why
 22 anyone else would have the information sought by the Subpoena (*e.g.*, documents and
 23 communications regarding (i) the formation, structure, governance, and ownership of Orange and
 24 (ii) the relationship between Orange and Mr. Etchegoyen)—information likely in Orange’s
 25 exclusive possession, custody, or control. [REDACTED]
 26 [REDACTED]
 27 [REDACTED]
 28 [REDACTED]

1 [REDACTED]. Accordingly, Orange's "overly broad, unduly burdensome, harassing, and
2 oppressive" objections should be overruled for being meritless and improper.

3 **D. The Objections Based on Confidentiality and a Right of Privacy Are Invalid and**
4 **Moot**

5 Orange's response objects that the discovery sought is "non-public, private, personal,
6 confidential, proprietary information, or trade secret information that has been maintained in
7 confidence and/or is legally required to be maintained in confidence" under unspecified laws and
8 the "right of privacy under the United States Constitution." *See* App. Ex. 22 at 4-59. The
9 confidentiality related objections are invalid because "only privilege, not confidentiality, is a valid
10 objection under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)." *Lieberman v. Unum Grp.*, Case No. 5:20-cv-1798-JGB
11 (SPx), 2021 WL 4807643, at *5 (C.D. Cal. Oct. 14, 2021) (quoting *Walt Disney Co. v. DeFabiis*,
12 168 F.R.D. 281, 283 (C.D. Cal. July 3, 1996)) (internal quotation marks omitted). Moreover, "[a]
13 boilerplate claim of . . . privacy is, likewise, insufficient." *Shakespear v. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.*,
14 Case No. 2:21-cv-01064-MMD-PAL, 2012 WL 13055159, at *3 (D. Nev. Nov. 5, 2012). This
15 objection is also moot because there is an interim protective order in the WSOU Patent Litigation
16 that allows Orange to designate the documents and testimony it produces pursuant to the Subpoena
17 as "confidential" or "Confidential — Outside Attorneys' Eyes Only" (App. Ex. 23 at 6-7), and
18 counsel for Orange has already indicated that Orange would likely agree to abide by the existing
19 protective order. *See* App. Ex. 26 (12/27/22 M. Pietz email).

20 **E. The Privilege Objections Are Insufficient**

21 "The Ninth Circuit has held that boilerplate objections or blanket refusals to produce
22 documents are insufficient to assert a privilege." *Shakespear*, 2012 WL 13055159, at *2 (citing
23 *Burlington N. & Santa Fe Ry. Co. v. U.S. Dist. Ct. for Dist. Of Montana*, 408 F.3d 1142, 1149 (9th
24 Cir. 2005)). Orange objects to every document request and deposition topic on the basis of the
25 attorney-client privilege, work-product doctrine, and the common interest doctrine without any
26 specifics. *See* App. Ex. 22 at 1-59. As such, these objections are insufficient to assert a privilege
27 and should be overruled. *See Shakespear*, 2012 WL 13055159, at *3. Furthermore, if responsive
28 documents exist and have been withheld, Orange is required to compile and serve Salesforce with a

1 privilege log which complies with Rule 26(b)(5). *See id.*

2 **F. The Objection of Improper Service of Process Is Meritless**

3 Orange's objection of "improper service of process" fails to identify any defect with the
4 service of the Subpoena. *See* App. Ex. 22 at 1. In fact, the proof of service shows that the Subpoena
5 was properly served on Orange's registered agent. *See* App. Exs. 11, 21. Thus, this objection is
6 meritless and should be overruled.

7 **G. The Objection to E-Discovery Is Inapplicable**

8 Orange's objection that the trial "[c]ourt's Order Governing Proceedings does not require e-
9 discovery" is inapposite because—by Orange's own admission—the OGP does not apply to the
10 Subpoena. Indeed, when Salesforce sought to enforce the Subpoena in the WSOU Patent Litigation,
11 Orange argued to the trial court that the OGP "has a Section IV that governs discovery disputes
12 *between the parties*," and thus as a non-party it was "not subject to the OGP's expedited discovery
13 procedures." App. Ex. 24 at 1 (emphasis in original). Accordingly, the Court should overrule
14 Orange's objection to searching and producing electronically stored information.

15 **H. The Objection Regarding the Discovery of License Negotiations Is Inapplicable**

16 Orange's objection that evidence of license negotiations is not discoverable is also inapposite
17 because the Subpoena does not seek discovery of license negotiations. *See* App. Ex. 20 at 13-17.
18 And to the extent that Orange objects to the production of documents and testimony regarding
19 discussion of license negotiations between WSOU Investments and third parties directed or
20 controlled by Orange and/or Mr. Etchegoyen, the case law cited by Orange is inapposite because,
21 unlike in those cases, Salesforce is not seeking such discovery as evidence of the value of the
22 asserted patents in the WSOU Patent Litigation in a hypothetical negotiation. *See Sol IP, LLC v.*
23 *AT&T Mobility LLC*, No. 2:18-cv-00526-RWS-RSP, 2020 WL 60140, at *3 (E.D. Tex. Jan. 6,
24 2020); *Mondis Tech., Ltd. v. LG Elecs., Inc.*, No. 2:07-CV-565-TJW-CE, 2011 WL 1714304, at *5
25 (E.D. Tex. May 4, 2011). Rather, the discovery sought by the Subpoena is to show whether WSOU
26 Investments was or is under [REDACTED].

27 Accordingly, the Court should overrule this objection.

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I. The Objection That Salesforce Allegedly Failed to Meet-and-Confer in Good Faith on Deposition Topics Is Inaccurate

Orange objects to the Subpoena because it “purports to unilaterally mandate the matters for examination” and Salesforce allegedly “did not attempt to confer in good faith with [Orange] . . . as required under Rule 30(b)(6).” App. Ex. 22 at 3. As shown above, Salesforce has repeatedly explained to counsel for Orange in meet-and-confers how the discovery sought by the Subpoena is relevant to Salesforce’s license defense, and it has offered to further meet-and-confer to narrow the scope of the parties’ dispute. *See supra* § II.D. In contrast, it is Orange that refuses to comply with Rule 30(b)(6) and “designate one or more officers, directors, or managing agents, or . . . other persons who consent to testify on its behalf.” Given Orange’s boilerplate objections, blanket refusal to provide a witness to testify on any of the deposition topics, and its refusal to meet-and-confer, Orange’s objection is meritless and should be overruled.

V. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Salesforce respectfully requests the Court grant this Motion and issue an order requiring Orange to (1) immediately produce a copy of all corporate bylaws, resolutions, and other governance documents from the date of its incorporation to the present; (2) search for and produce all other responsive documents; and (3) provide a witness prepared to testify

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1 with respect to the topics set forth in the Subpoena.

2 DATED: January 13, 2023

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3
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify, under penalty of perjury, that I am an employee of McDonald Carano LLP and that pursuant to LR 5-3 I caused to be electronically filed on this date a true and correct copy of the foregoing document with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system. A copy will be served via mail and email upon the following:

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DATED: January 13, 2023.

/s/ Nancy A. Hoy
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INDEX OF APPENDIX EXHIBITS

Exhibit No.	Exhibit Description	Volume No.	Pages No.
1	Unified Patents - A Year of WSOU	1	7
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3	12-15-22 Etchegoyen Deposition Transcript	1	11
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6	12-21-22 Discovery Hearing Transcript	1	10
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